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personality and also the influence of his official position. I trust also that it will meet with the endorsement of our Congress. We know that it receives the encouragement of Sir Edward Grey, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of England.

Looking around me here, I see that we have many distinguished men sent upon the same glorious mission. They come to uphold the hands of the President in this mission just as the people of Israel upheld the arms of Moses when he addressed them.

I pray that all you gentlemen who are participating in this glorious work will deserve to receive that title bestowed upon the friends of peace by the Prince of Peace, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

The Result of the Arbitration Treaty.

By Andrew Carnegie.

From the Contemporary Review, August, 1911.

As long as nations retain the right to determine for themselves what pertains to their honor or vital interests, there is and can be no security against war, and, what is far more destructive than war itself, the constant, ever-pressing danger of war. It is this, and not actual war, which ominously overhangs the world as a cloud threatening to burst and devastate the earth. Generations of men live and die in our age during prolonged years of peace, but from the cradle to the grave not one escapes the ever-present, appalling danger of war. In our day one nation prepares against this ever-threatening danger, and other nations inevitably follow, every nation truly proclaiming that its action is solely defensive—as indeed we may justly believe it is intended to be—and yet the result is that preparation begets preparation, thus increasing the danger it is fondly expected to lessen. Last year our republic spent seventy per cent of its total revenue upon war and war pensions, and yet it is of all the great nations the least desirous of war, being without territorial ambitions, and earnestly desirous of living at peace with all. Britain's cost per head was even greater.

It was this alarming condition of affairs which drove President Taft to reconsider seriously the problem of peaceful arbitration, which had so far failed. He had no difficulty in discovering the cause, and the sole cause, of this, and therefore stated that all questions should be submitted to arbitration.

The complete result of our arbitration treaty we fondly but undoubtingly anticipate may require time. Possibly the next generation may be the first fully to realize its fruition; but come it must, even if our race alone be left at present to set the example. But let us enlarge our view and assume for the moment that the three other nations with which our republic is today negotiating in Washington, at their request, should decide to join us in the treaty which provides that all disputes be peaceably settled. We should then have not only the English-speaking race, but the entire Teutonic race as well, Germany being the root and our two lands the branches; in addition, France and Holland, one once the foremost power upon the land and the other once foremost upon the sea.

Imagine these lands unitedly informing the world of

their brotherly and peaceful action, and expressing the ardent hope that their neighbors shall consider the propriety of joining in the movement for international peace! That some of the other powers would join is certain. Let us suppose that a dispute arose between two powers, and war was feared, the friendly appeal of the peaceful powers to the contestants to arbitrate could scarcely be resisted; but if it were, the peaceful powers might then intimate that as all nations are concerned as partners in the peace of the world, they have rights which should not be ignored, and, if they were, it might be found necessary for them to declare non-intercourse with the offender who disturbed that peace.

The World's Two Vicious Circles.

By Professor William I. Hull.

The fallacy of *petitio principii*, familiarly known as "begging the question" or "arguing in a circle," is so frequently met with in logic and in real life that one might suppose that responsible statesmen would have long ago learned to avoid it both in their mental processes and in their political activities. But, like Banquo's ghost, it is difficult to lay, and it still haunts the world in this twentieth century of enlightenment and frightens it into particularly pernicious sins of omission and commission.

These sins are most flagrant, perhaps, when the world attempts to regulate its international relations. For example, each nation argues that it can protect its own peace only or best by increasing its armaments; and accordingly each of the circle of forty-odd nations is feverishly engaged in the edifying task of out-arming, to the best of its abilities, each of the others. Great Britain, assured that her own peace and the peace of the world is threatened by the menace of the Teuton, lays down the keels of two dreadnaughts; Germany, perceiving the portentous shadow of the advancing Briton, lays down the keels of two super-dreadnaughts. This gives to Great Britain a realizing sense of the inadequacy of her twenty-eight miles of warships, and in order to avoid another panic such as the German super-dreadnaughts caused her, she increases her per capita naval expenditures within ten years by 43 per cent; Germany "goes her several better," and increases her per capita naval expenditures within ten years by 119 per cent. Some American "statesmen" dream of the menace of Germany in South America or of Japan upon the Pacific, and the United States, frightened by such nightmares, increases its per capita naval expenditures within ten years by 64 per cent. Japan, emulating its Occidental school teachers in their fallacious logic, and postulating the impossibility of having too much of a good thing, increases its per capita naval expenditures within ten years by 137 per cent. The other four "great powers," caught up in the same frenzy of fallacious logic and futile competition, convert their national resources into dreadnaughts, and all eight together expend upon their navies within ten years the almost unimaginable sum of \$5,600,000,000! (These figures are taken from the British Admiralty's "White Paper" of October, 1911.)

Thus the vicious circle is formed; the small members of the family of nations join in the frenzied competi-